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LOUISVILLE.

MONDAY, JULY 12, 1899.

The Railroad Right of Way.

Ridicule is often more potent than argument, and experience proves that men have frequently been deterred from the advocacy of what they believed right by the fear of being laughed at, even though they felt that the cause must be inherently weak that sought to escape from scrutiny behind the pointed finger of ridicule. We do not, however, intend to be frightened from sounding the tocsin of alarm when we consider the best interests of our city in danger from any idle fear of being called a "bull-breaker," an "old fogey," an "opponent of the progress of the age," or any such like clap-trap. It is those who apply such epithets that are themselves the small-eyed, the narrow-minded. They are the weaklings that cannot rise high enough to take a bird's eye view of the subject they would treat of, and calculate its dimensions. In the important controversy that is now stirring up this community its lowest depths, there could hardly be considered to be two parties, if numbers alone were the criterion. Nearly every one is on the side of the city and her interests, and hardly any one on the side of the railroads. Yet the Louisville and Nashville and the Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington Railroad Companies, combined and working together, are seeking to bend the city to their will, and make her bow before their great moneyed power.

The merits of the controversy, as we understand them, are simply these: There are in the United States two railroad systems. One north of the Ohio river, having, with singular exceptions, the same gauge—the other south of the Ohio having also one gauge—but that different from the gauge of the Northern system. These two systems meet on the Ohio river, and there any goods consigned to a point beyond the terminus of either must inevitably break bulk. The obstacle to a free and uninterrupted commercial exchange exists, and will continue, until the two systems are made to assume one uniform gauge. Louisville seeks to throw no obstruction in the way of trade or travel, and desires the freest commercial interchange. She insists, however, that, so long as the breaking of bulk is unavoidable, and must take place either here or at Cincinnati, it shall not be removed from here, and as her own draymen, hackmen, and laboring classes generally are deriving some small benefit from it, in the way of employment, that it shall be continued to them. Cincinnati wanted this benefit for herself and is greatly outraged because Louisville will not yield it to her. She has never in her history built a railroad for herself. She has fattened so long on the fruit of others' labor, that she has come to believe that whenever a railroad is built anywhere in her neighborhood it must pay tribute to her, and because Louisville flouts her pretensions with indignant scorn, she waxes wrathful and vents her impotent malice in a threat to open her long-closed coffers and spend ten millions in building a road for herself. What she is really so mad at is that she is compelled to make this expenditure, if she would keep up with Louisville in the race of prosperity, and that we won't save her the expense by generously giving her our Nashville and our Louisville and Cincinnati roads, which have been built for our own advantage, interest and glory, and be content to sink into the insignificance of a mere wayside station, or a Cincinnati suburb.

Let us consider the course which the Louisville and Nashville and Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington Railroad Companies have pursued in this matter. The Nashville road is of the gauge of the southern system. The Louisville, Frankfort and Lexington road was originally of the gauge of the northern system; but was changed by the U. S. Government during the war, to the same gauge as that of the Nashville road. This change was not deemed of much importance, till the Cincinnati branch was commenced, when Louisville awoke to a realization of the danger with which it was fraught to her best interests. The great struggle of last year then began on the part of the citizens of Louisville to obtain control of the question of the gauge by the election of a Board of Directors of the road, pledged to restore the gauge to what it had formerly been, and to lay the branch to Cincinnati, also, of that former gauge. The election took place, and the old board was re-elected upon a pledge to carry out the wishes of Louisville. The pledge, however, has not been redeemed, but on the contrary, the Cincinnati branch has been steadily carried forward to completion upon the gauge of the southern system. The feeling of indignation at this want of faith has been deep and widespread in this community, and has been nursed in quiet, awaiting the development of the intentions of the road. The people distrust those intentions, and, we believe, condemn the report of the special committee of the City Council to its meeting of last Thursday night, favoring the grant of a right to the Louisville and Nashville Railroad and the Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington Railroad to lay connecting tracks through some of our main thoroughfares to their respective depots. Jefferson or Green streets, or

probably both, are to be sacrificed upon the altar of their greed. The Louisville and Nashville Railroad is to lay down its track at once upon its gauge. The Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington Railroad is only to lay its track when it has changed its present gauge to four feet eight and a half inches. This change it evidently has no intention of ever making, if it can help it, and rather than make the change it will never lay a connecting track. What use has it for one? What need has it to go with a connecting track to the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, when that road will have the right to come to it on a connecting track of the same gauge as that of both roads as they stand at present, and that will as soon as laid down make the two one continuous line from Nashville to Cincinnati. This manifestly is the purpose, and the breaking of bulk, with its incidental advantages, is to be transferred from Louisville to the rival. In their utter disregard of the interests of Louisville, these roads have the effrontery not only to demand the right to make the proposed connection, but also ask that two of our best thoroughfares be gratuitously bestowed upon them, with the road bed ready graded and prepared to their hands. The proposition is so monstrous, that it would seem insolent, if it were not ridiculous. Can it have been meant in a Pickwickian sense? The manner in which it has been presented forbids us to think so, and we must believe that it is intended in earnest sincerity. Is it not the basest ingratitude on the part of these two corporations, created and fostered by our city, to seek to deal her this death-blow? Like the blood-nourished young of the pelican, they would thrive and wax fat upon the life-current of the mother that brought them into existence.

Citizens of Louisville, awake! Come forth in your might and instruct your representatives in the City Council, that this great wrong must not be done you, and let the fact that you this time pronounce be so emphatic that there shall be no occasion to renew every year this struggle for the preservation of your rights and interests. Let the City Council inform the railroads that under no circumstances, neither now nor hereafter, shall they have a right of way through the heart of our city; and let these roads further understand that if the right of way is ever allowed, even through less important parts of our city, it can be had only on condition of a change of gauge on the part of the Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington Railroad.

It would seem that it was not General Canby's fault that the Walker ticket was successful in Virginia. The Richmond papers denounce him for the dishonest part he played in order to elect Wells, and the other Louis candidates of the Radical party. Under his auspices the Customhouse at Richmond is said to have been made a perfect "mill" for the manufacture of negro votes. The Enquirer says: "Negroes from all the counties contiguous to the canal and the various railroad lines leading to the city, were here rapidly made qualified voters, and dispatched in column to the voting precincts, for the purpose of neutralizing the voice of legally qualified voters of the city. Without a shadow of justification, or even a decent pretext, negroes were given certificates of registration, and permitted to vote on a simple affidavit that they had been in the city for ten days preceding the day of election." All this rascality was in accordance with orders from Canby, who, desirous to have the sword he disgraces broken and thrown to the dogs.

The quantity of "calico" is increasing so much faster than that of "corduroy" in England, that certain parties there who feed on the philosophy of social science, are becoming scared. They are afraid that the old mads will hold the balance of power in the kingdom after awhile, as there are not enough men to supply the demand even now, and things are growing worse every day. In order to remedy the evil, they are talking of sending an immense number of girls to this country, supposing, no doubt, that we are all Brigham Youngs over here, and that we had just as soon marry forty women as one. They are not aware that, at the last census, there were, in the single State of Massachusetts alone, where the ability to make a pumpkin pie always entitles a girl to a husband, no less than forty thousand more women than men. The women of the West and South don't care anything about it, but that unhappy forty thousand of the old Bay State ought to insist that the English girls shall stay at home.

The Radical party, in their selfish zeal to secure the vote of the negro everywhere and thereby perpetuate their power, are doing the negro no little harm. They are doing their best to cram him down the throats of the white people whether they are willing to swallow him or not, and are thus making for him many an enemy that he would not otherwise have. The other night the Journeymen House Carpenters' Association of Washington City inserted the word "white" in their constitution in order to exclude negroes from membership. They would never have thought of doing this but for the determination on the part of the President, of Congress, of the heads of all the departments, and of the Mayor of Washington to thrust the negro into every hole and corner there that is large enough to contain him. The real white people of this country are anxious to see the negro prosper and do well, and are willing to help him along all they can, but they are not yet ready to accept him as their equal in everything. Congress, backed by bayonets, may force them to do it, but they would much rather wait a while.

FORNEY says, in a Washington letter to the Philadelphia Press, that "to secure success the Democrats of the South have embraced Republican doctrines." If this be true, the Democrats of the South deserve to be damned. But it is not true. Like everything that Forney says, it is doubly false.

SOMEbody says that "Mrs. Stanton is the salt, Anna Dickinson the pepper, and Miss Anthony the vinegar of the woman's rights movement." And it may be added that Olive Logan is the lye. Together they form a compound which we wish somebody would swallow, but we don't suppose there is anybody who could possibly do it.

CITY ITEMS.

NOTICE.

Knights of Pythias.
Officers and members of Daniel Boone Lodge, No. 2, K. P., are requested to meet, on Tuesday night, the 12th instant, at 8 o'clock, at the office of Greenham, Estlin & Co., 74 West Main street. A full attendance is expected, as business of importance will be transacted.
H. B. ESSINGTON,
Worthy Chancellor.

"Many ladies in this city are known to be suffering from the effects of deadly poison, in the form of oxide of lead, which is found in many of the Cosmetics, Lily Whites, Pearl Drops, &c., &c., which are largely sold in our market. This substance is used to give to the article a peculiar softness and whiteness which cannot be otherwise obtained except by expensive and troublesome manipulations. It is a deadly poison, and those who persist in its use will surely suffer consequences of a serious nature."

Barnum's Toilet Powders are warranted entirely free from the slightest trace of lead and all other harmful substances. For sale at all other drug stores, and by druggists and dealers in fancy goods.

"If you want a good and cheap musquito net, go to Koch & Krumelch, 234 Market street."

Barnum, Starbird & Post.
The best and cheapest perfume compounds to be obtained in the market are those from the laboratory of Barnum, Starbird & Co. Their powders, colognes, pomades, dentifrices, perfumery, &c., are prepared with great care, and are relied upon as being perfectly free from all injurious substances. Being manufactured simply from pure material, and in strict conformity with the requirements of the highest known standards, each article is warranted and the quality guaranteed. Wholesale department at 27, 28 and 29½ Fifth street; the retail store at No. 73 Fourth street. Also, sold by druggists generally.

"No. 221 Market street, between Sixth and Seventh, is the place to get musquito nets."

Fine Furniture, cheap.
at J. A. DICKINSON'S, 165 Main st.

"It is strange to see with what carelessness some invalids attend to their health. They will procure a box of PLANTATION BITTERS, which ought to be used up in a month or six weeks, and, upon inquiry, it is found that they have used only two or three bottles. Some days they have used it according to the directions, and others have not touched it. The whole trial has been irregular, and of course a less favorable result has come from their use. If it be true that "what is worth doing at all is worth doing well," how emphatically is it true in matters relating to the health. A few bottles of PLANTATION BITTERS have often wrought wonders, while in other instances disease has only been subdued after weeks of resistance."

MACNOLLA WATER—Superior to the best imported German Cologne, and sold at half the price.
Jy7 ed34w1

Revere House, Boston, Mass.
This noted Hotel has been thoroughly modernized. The house has been completely renovated, painted, and newly furnished. Suites of rooms for large and small families, water, bathing-rooms, &c., introduced so that it now offers unsurpassed accommodations for travelers. The "Revere" has all ways been celebrated for its table and the attention paid its guests, and its high reputation in these particulars will be maintained.
MR. GARDNER WATKINS, late of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York, has become one of the proprietors, and will be pleased to welcome the traveling public at the above Hotel. WATKINS, WETHERBEE & CO.,
Jy7 Mo, We, Fr, Sa, Su, Proprietors.

Fine & plain Musquito bars, cheap
at J. A. DICKINSON'S, 165 Main st.

Hecker's Farina
Forms a very agreeable, light, nutritive food, a superior article for puddings and jellies and is highly recommended by physicians for invalids and children. For sale by all grocers.
Jy17 2aw6w

All kinds of Mattresses & Bedding
at J. A. DICKINSON'S, 165 Main st.

For Twenty-five Cents
You can kill every cockroach, water-bug, flea, moth, bug about your premises. Lyon's Insect Powder will do it and nothing else will. Look out for frauds in buying. Buy none that does not bear the signature of E. Lyon. If you get the right thing it is sure death to all insects. Depot 21 Park Row, New York.
Jy17 Sa, M & W

Cheapest and best Spring Beds,
at J. A. DICKINSON'S, 165 Main st.

Go see the cheap Spring-bottom
at J. A. DICKINSON'S, 165 Main st.

Copper-Plate Printing and Engraving.
WEDDING and VISITING CARDS, MONOGRAMS, &c., engraved to order. INITIAL STAMPING free. Visiting Cards printed from plate. A large assortment of the best French and American note paper always on hand at Jefferson street, bet. Third and Fifth.
Jy17 4d

All my goods very cheap for cash.
Jy17 Im J. A. DICKINSON'S, 165 Main st.

DIED.
CRUMP—In this city, on Sunday, at 12 o'clock, Mrs. E. A. Crump, in the fifty-seventh year of her age.
Her funeral will take place Monday afternoon, July 12th, at 3 o'clock, from Chestnut-street M. E. Church.

Attention, Helm Guards.
YOU are hereby notified to appear at your armory, in the Courthouse, this Monday afternoon, July 12th, at 1 o'clock, to participate in prize drill. By order of
Jy12 D. F. C. WELLS, Captain.

For Owensboro, Evansville and Henderson.
ROSE HITE—Hurry, Master. WILLIAM H. HITE, this 12th inst., at 5 p. m., MOOREHEAD & CO., Agents.
Jy12

CRYSTAL PALACE.
BILLIARD HALL,
OPEN WITH
Phelan's Best Standard Tables,
(NEW.)

THE BAR is supplied with the choicest
Jy17 2aw6w TIO, F. KANS, PROPRIETOR.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Conclusive Evidence in Favor of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters.

W. H. REESE, a leading druggist in Monticello, Ill., in a letter of June 6, 1898, writes to this effect: "Having sold Hostetter's Bitters for the past four years, I cannot but speak of the article as being the best tonic and appetizer extant. During the summer season of 1898, I could not keep a sufficient stock on hand to supply my customers. In fact your Bitters was as simple as quinine. I heard that physicians prescribed it all over the western country. Indeed, a great many families think they are not safe without your invaluable tonic."

J. K. WITHERSPOON, Esq., a magistrate of Kershaw county, S. C., states, under date of April 18, 1898, that he has used the Bitters constantly in his own family for the past two years. He first tried the preparation when suffering from an exhaustion produced by a severe attack of fever. Before the first bottle was finished he experienced a remarkable change for the better. He had tried brandy at the outset, but found that of his more harm than good. In one month from the time he commenced using the Bitters his health, strength and appetite were restored. He had recommended the article to others in like circumstances, and never known it to fail, and had found it a perfect specific for chills and fever.

MR. SAMUEL YOUNG, of Clarion, Pa., under date April 6, 1898, certifies that he was completely cured of the most distressing attacks of dyspepsia that ever afflicted him by the use of three bottles of the Bitters. After "various other remedies had proved powerless," he restored to perfect health, he thanks "that excellent preparation for the result."

DR. G. M. SPENCER, of Bush Creek, Perry county, Ala., writing from Feb. 8, 1898, says: "I have used your Stomach Bitters for several years in my practice, and find them superior to most of the Bitters now prescribed by physicians generally."
Jy17 6t

Self-Help for the Erring.
Words of Cheer for Young Men, who have fallen victims to the SOCIAL EVILS, desire a better MANHOOD. Sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address: HAY & KID ASSOCIATION, Box F, Philadelphia, Pa.
Jy22 3m

MANHOOD
And the Vigor of Youth restored in four weeks. Success guaranteed. Dr. RICHARD'S ESSENCE OF LIFE restores manly powers, from whatever cause arising; the effects of early pernicious habits, self-abuse, impotency and climate, give way at once to this wonderful medicine, if taken regularly according to directions. It is a simple and safe remedy, and requires no restraint from business or pleasure. Failure is impossible. Sold in bottles at \$1.00 per quart, and in one for \$2.00. To be had only of the sole appointed agent in America, H. GREITZER, 26 Second Street, New York, N. Y.
Jy17 1y

Philosophy of Marriage.
A New Course of Lectures, as delivered at the New York Museum of Anatomy, embracing the subjects: How to Live and What to Avoid; How to Marry and How to Live; How to Live Generally Reviewed; The Cause of Indigestion; Flatulence and Nervous Diseases accounted for; Marriage Philosophy Considered, &c. These lectures will be forwarded on receipt of four stamps by addressing Secretary Museum of Anatomy, 4 W. Baltimore street, Baltimore Md. 4019 1y

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.
This splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous, no discoloration; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill-effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the hair soft and beautiful, BLACK or BROWN. Sold by All Druggists and Perfumers, and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 10 Bond street, New York.
Jy17 2t

SAMARITAN'S GIFT.
The only cure for diseases arising from indigestion, biliousness, headache and Mercury discarded. Only ten pills to effect a cure. Purely vegetable. Cures in from two to four days, thus avoiding exposure and trouble. Male packages 25¢; Female 15¢.

Samaritan's Root and Herb Cure.
The only permanent cure for Scrofula, Ulcers, Sores, Pimples, and Mercurial Diseases. Sold by RAYMOND & CO., and OWEN & SUTON. DESMOND & CO., Proprietors.
814 M. W. 815 Race street, Phila.
Jy17 2t

AUGUST ELECTION.
FOR POLICE COMMISSIONER.
We are authorized to announce B. FIGG as a candidate for re-election for Police Commissioner.
We are authorized to announce JOHN I. WALKER as a candidate for Police Commissioner at the ensuing election.
We are authorized to announce DR. S. HANSBROUGH as a candidate for Police Commissioner at the next election.
JOHN DOYLE is a candidate for Police Commissioner, at the next election. Jy21 6t

FOR THE LEGISLATURE.
M. WOODS FERGUSON is a candidate to represent the First Legislative District of Louisville in the General Assembly.
JAMES HARRIS is a candidate for the Legislature in the Second district, composed of the Second and Third wards of the city of Louisville.
J. HOP PRICE is a candidate for the Legislature in the Tenth Ward at the coming August election.
E. A. PEARSON is a candidate for the Legislature from the South district of Louisville, composed of the Tenth ward, at the August election.
J. L. LEYAT is a candidate for the Legislature, in Jefferson county, at the coming August election.
J. M. LEYAT is called on to become a candidate for the Legislature, from the District composed of the Eighth and Ninth wards.
We are authorized to announce DR. J. DOWNEY as a candidate for the Legislature, in Jefferson county, subject to the action of a convention. Jy21 6t

Horse Taming.
W. H. RAREY, brother of J. S. Rarey, and will give instructions in their system of taming horses at the Tenth ward of Louisville, at 71 Second street, on Saturday, July 10, at 8 A. M. He cordially invites all horse owners, with all other s who desire to learn the improved system of training horses.
Jy17 1t

New City Charter.
THE voters of the city of Louisville are hereby notified that, on the first Monday of August, the voters will be taken for the adoption or rejection of the new charter; also for the adoption or rejection of the Board of Aldermen, as submitted by the Charter Convention.
JO. H. BUNCE, Mayor.
Jy17 6t

KENTUCKY AGENCY
AETNA
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Hartford, Conn.

Assets, January 1, 1898.....\$10,350,572
Receipts for 1898.....6,000,227
Paid for losses by death 1898.....855,604
Policies issued in 1898.....13,387
Divisible surplus.....2,676,009
Paid to Widows and Orphans, through this agency, since September, 1895.....35,000
For agencies in Kentucky apply to
SLAUGHTER & CO.,
General Agents,
No. 5 Hamilton Building, Cor. Sixth & Main,
Louisville, Ky.
Jy17 6t

Blackberry Stands & Peach Boxes
FOR sale in quantities to suit purchasers at CURD & CRAYCROFT'S,
No. 32 Broadway,
Opposite L. & N. Depot.

BLACKBERRIES! BLACKBERRIES!
FAMILIES—On and after the 1st of July we will be prepared, as usual, to furnish this fruit in quantities to suit purchasers at 4-shippers, either at store or at depot, on arrival of all express trains. Parties desiring to make large contracts for shipping or mechanical purposes would do well to hand in their orders at once CURD & CRAYCROFT,
No. 32 Broadway,
Opposite L. & N. Depot.
Jy17 6t

Proclamation.
THE following resolution, which passed the General Council April 23, 1899, and approved by the Mayor, was transmitted to the Board of Police Commissioners:
Resolved, That the Police Commissioners be and are hereby requested to kill all dogs unmuzzled after the 1st of May, 1899. All citizens owning dogs hereby notified to keep them on their premises after that date.
W. F. DUBSON, P. B. C. C.
WM. F. RUBLE, P. B. A.
OLIVER LUCAS, C. B. A.
Approved 26th day of April, 1899.
The foregoing enactment will be strictly enforced.
J. H. SHIVELY,
BENJ. H. HARRIS,
Police Commissioners.

WINTERSMITH'S
WINTERSMITH'S
TONIC SIRUP,

—OR—
IMPROVED

Chill Cure,

BEING AN IMPROVEMENT ON HIS

LIMERICK CHILL CURE,

A CERTAIN REMEDY

FOR EVERY FORM OF

FEVER AND AGUE,

THE CURE IS PERMANENT.

The Chill Once Broken Will Not Return.

Contains No Quinine or Arsenic, nor Any Deleterious Substance Whatever.

This preparation is carefully compounded of purely vegetable ingredients, and never fails, when properly taken, to cure the most obstinate case of fever and ague, neuralgia, and all malarious diseases. Unlike chill remedies generally, it requires no purgative to be taken with it, the medicine itself acting gently and agreeably upon the liver and bowels, effectually removing the cause of the disease, not merely temporarily checking it. Herein consists one great advantage it has over all other preparations. The crowning excellence of this remedy, however, above the permanency and certainty of its cure, is the fact that no injury whatever can arise from its use, as is certain to be the case when quinine or arsenic are taken, which are the principal ingredients of most of the chill medicines now in use. Quinine, acting upon the nervous system, produces, according to our best authorities, "a feeling of tightness or distortion of the head, ringing, buzzing or roaring in the ears, partial deafness," &c., and, when the dose is increased, "complete deafness, diminution or loss of sight, dilated or immovable pupil, coma, and great prostration."

Wintersmith's Tonic Sirup leaves the system in a perfectly healthy condition, with no bad effects in any way to be worn off. Another great virtue claimed for this medicine, and wherein consists its superiority over other medicines, is that the cure is permanent. It rarely requires more than a day or two to effectually break the chill, and, once broken, they will not return.

Hundreds of letters are daily received testifying to the efficacy and wonderful virtues of this remedy. It is very popular wherever sold, taking the place of any chill remedy it comes in competition with.

WINTERSMITH'S
Tonic Sirup,

—OR—
IMPROVED CHILL CURE.

Never Fails to Cure the Most Obsolete Case of Fever and Ague.

It Accomplishes the Work by Removing the Cause of the Disease.

Chill Once Broken Does Not Return.

Prepared by C. H. WINTERSMITH, Louisville, Ky.

FOR SALE BY
Peter, Powers & Cooper,
R. A. Robinson & Co.,
H. C. Chambers & Co.,
Ed. Wilder & Co.,
E. Morris & Co., and all Druggists.

PETER, POWERS & COOPER,
(Successors to Wilson, Peter & Co.)

Wholesale Druggists,
272 Main street, Louisville, Ky.

General Wholesale Agents.
Jy17 6t

AMUSEMENTS.

FLORAL PARK.

Children's Play Ground
NEAR the terminus of the Fourth-street railroad. Open to visitors daily, Sundays excepted.

Swimming Pool.

For Ladies, Children and General Amusement, under the management of Prof. Richards. Swimming taught in a few lessons. Flowers and Plants for sale.
Jy17 Im

INSURANCE.

HARTFORD

Life and Annuity Insurance Co.,
HARTFORD, CONN.

Cash Capital.....\$300,000.
C. C. Kimball, Pres.; Jas. P. Taylor, Secy.; D. H. Seymour, V. Pres.; Wm. Schellert, Acty.; H. C. Valentine, General Agent.

JOHN B. LEWIS,
GENERAL AGENT,
No. 62 Second street, Louisville, Ky.

EVERY description of life insurance and annuities granted with or without participation in profits, on the most favorable terms. All profits from policies issued on the mutual plan are divided exclusively among the assured.

A new system of Life Insurance with the most attractive features, has been introduced by this company, and protected by copyright, under the title of

Life Insurance on the Interest Bearing Plan.
Securing to those assured under it a uniform allowance of interest on all premiums until the commencement of their participation in annual dividends of the company, which participation shall be pro rata of the sums insured in the policy.

No reduction of the amount insured by lapse of premiums. No life policy issued by this company on which the first annual premium has been paid in full shall be forfeited by the non-payment of any renewal premium, but shall continue in force for its full amount, as a TEMPORARY INSURANCE, until its cash value shall be absorbed by such TEMPORARY INSURANCE and expenses thereon.

All while living and endowment policies non-forfeitable from the first year. Dividends on participating policies are declared and paid annually, and are absolutely non-forfeitable.
Jy17 6t

ATWOOD & NICHOLAS,
INSURANCE AGENTS,
No. 109 Main street.

Pacific Insurance Co., of California (old), \$1,500,000
International Insurance Co., of New York, 1,000,000
Enterprise Insurance Co., of Cincinnati, 1,000,000
Union Insurance Co., of Louisville, 125,000
Jy17 1y

THE CHEAPEST PLACE
To Buy in Town.

FITCH & LINDSEY,
75 Fourth Street,
Jy17 6t2m Next door to National Hotel.

IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS!
For \$10 Per Line

WE will insert an advertisement in 100 Newspapers for one month. The list includes single papers of over 25,000 circulation weekly; more than ten daily papers in which the advertiser obtains twenty-four insertions to the month at one price, and the advertiser a more than fifty different towns and cities. Address:

Advertising Agents,
No. 8 Hamilton Building, Louisville, Ky.
Jy17 6t2m

ARTHUR PETER, HARVEY COOPER,
PETER, POWERS & COOPER,
(Successors to WILSON, PETER & CO.)

Wholesale Druggists,
No. 272 MAIN STREET,
Between Seventh and Eighth,
Louisville, Ky.
Jy17 1t

L. F. STONE & SONS,
DEALERS IN
Saddlery Hardware,
CARRIAGE TRIMMINGS,
And Materials of every description,
No. 8 EAST MAIN STREET,
(Opposite new Galt House).
Jy17 3m

C. COGGESHALL,
Jefferson street, bet. Fourth and Fifth,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

Special attention is called to my

Felt Roofing,
Which is fire proof, and more durable than any other, and is adapted to all kinds of buildings, and takes the place of shingles. All persons having tin, iron or metal roofs, will find it to their advantage to use Coggeshall's Elastic Roofing paint.

Steamboat and Railroad men are solicited to examine my canvas boats. All kinds of Roofing materials for sale.
Jy17 3m

Notice.
In order to more fully carry out the contract for the removal of the ashes, garbage, &c., from the streets and alleys of the city, and to take the place of shingles, all persons having tin, iron or metal roofs, will find it to their advantage to use Coggeshall's Elastic Roofing paint.

Steamboat and Railroad men are solicited to examine my canvas boats. All kinds of Roofing materials for sale

MONDAY, JULY 12, 1869.

CRIME IN NEW YORK.

The Case of Mothers Dying Out.
From the N. Y. Star.

It is not "the fashion" here now for ladies to rear families; in fact, to become a mother is for a woman to disgrace herself. It is annoying; keeps her at home; prevents her participating in the whirl of fashionable life; and necessitates her comparative retirement from society. Hence we find women willing to ruin their constitutions, and even to court death, rather than fulfill the maternal duties. It is "the fashion!" To aid in keeping up this fashion we have four hundred and seven professional abortionists in the city; men who drive fast horses, wear big diamonds, buy brown-stone houses, and live "fast" generally. Isn't this a nice array of murderers for they are nothing better. They advertise their willingness to commit murder, and they do it; for many a mother, as well as her child has been sent to an early grave by these so-called "doctors."

In order to show our readers how we are "going backward," we have prepared a table of vital statistics, comparing the birth with the death rate in this city, and both with the rate of mortality and the birth register of London, as follows:

Week ending.	Births.	Deaths.	Births.	Deaths.
April 10.	322	475	2,225	1,590
May 1.	322	475	2,225	1,590
May 15.	322	475	2,225	1,590
May 22.	322	475	2,225	1,590
June 1.	322	475	2,225	1,590
June 15.	322	475	2,225	1,590
June 19.	322	475	2,225	1,590
Total.	1,382	2,797	12,139	7,908

Deaths over births: New York, 1,535;

births over death, London, 4,200.

Thus, it will be seen that we have actually "come back" in population 1,535 in the course of six weeks. Talk about the Indians and the "vanishing race!" Why, at this rate, if it were not for immigration, New York would soon dwindle down to a village.

Another point the "Star" makes is:

"That a great many children are born here whose parents are but temporary sojourners in New York."

Those from the country come here to hide their shame, put out their offspring and return home. Of course, these births are recorded here, although they should have been credited to some other community. Take these away, and the table would still show more appalling results. Soon, however, they have decayed in vigor, and our women ceased to be "fruitful virgins," or murder is indeed prevalent among us."

FRIGHTENED TO DEATH.

A Man Dies in a Dentist's Office.

From the New York Star, Friday.

A very singular case of death happened yesterday afternoon, about five o'clock, in the office of Mr. B. P. Perry, surgeon dentist, No. 21 West Twenty-ninth street. It appears that a man named Andrews called at the office about four o'clock yesterday afternoon, and stated to Mr. Perry that he wished to have some

TEETH EXTRACTED.

Dr. Perry stated that there were other patients before him, and he would have to wait for a little time, at the same time showing him into a back room. Dr. Perry noticed at the time, as also did his assistant, that Mr. Andrews looked very pale, but nothing was said upon the subject. After about an hour had elapsed, the doctor went to the back room, and told Mr. Andrews that it was his turn. The doctor noticed for the second time that his patient looked

EXCEEDINGLY PALE,

but thought that probably that was the effects of his anticipation of the operation. Upon being notified that it was his turn, Thomas Andrews got up and walked into the private office, where he sat down in the operating chair, and looked still more pale than when he came in. "I don't know, doctor, but I think I am going to lose my courage; I had better take ether or chloroform," Dr. Perry said he could do so if he wished, and turned his back to his patient for the purpose of producing his instruments from an adjoining cabinet. He laid them out by the side of Andrews (who seemed to be frightened at the sight of them), he again got out the chloroform bottle and a napkin, and after pouring some of the fluid on it, he turned round to his patient, who to his surprise was

GAPING CONVULSIVELY,

as though in a fit, and his face was rapidly turning black. Dr. Perry shook him for a minute, and then ran out of the front door to Dr. Fowler's, who lived in the adjoining house, and who immediately went to see the patient, also several other doctors from the same house. Mr. Andrews was laid upon the floor; ammonia, the galvanic battery, and every known remedy was applied, but failed. As a last resort, Dr. McDonald opened the wind-pipe and tried artificial respiration, but the man died in about ten minutes.

Mr. Andrews was foreman of one of the floors in the Metropolitan Collar Manufactory, No. 112 Woolster street.

BOITWELL.

He Runs the Treasury in the Interest of the Wall Street Gamblers.

Buttwell is puritanical, but some how he runs his money machine in the interest of the Wall Street gamblers, and the Republican journals are quite as sharp on Mr. Secretary Buttwell for his Wall Street gambling and stock speculating jobbery, as Democratic writers. The "Evening Post," referring to the fact that some one in Wall Street, the other day, had a fore-knowledge of his intention to buy bonds, and that that fore-knowledge must have made a good deal of money, says:

"We again call the attention of Secretary Buttwell to the fact that among his trusted advisers or confidants there is some one who used his private communications for unworthy purposes. When a similar breach of trust occurred a few days ago, during Mr. Buttwell's absence in New England, it may have been difficult to discover the responsible person, since the telegraph was necessarily used in the correspondence; and it may not have been certain that any officer of the Government was at fault. In the present case, however, the number of those who could properly know the secret purposes of the Secretary must have been so small as to afford a reasonable hope that he will detect the leak at once, and so stop it."

RECLAIMING A DESERT.

A New Oasis—Mr. A. T. Stewart as a Magician—Creating a Blooming Garden on a Barren Waste.

The voters of Hempstead will meet on the 17th inst. to consider Mr. Alexander T. Stewart's proposal to purchase Hempstead Plains. There can be no doubt that the vote will be nearly unanimous to sell to Mr. Stewart, since he offers nearly \$400,000 for the 7,000 odd acres that a company had proposed to buy for \$42 an acre. Moreover, Mr. Stewart is ready to pledge himself to improve the lands as largely to enhance the value of contiguous real estate, and as nobody doubts his ability, it may be recorded as a fixed fact that the Hempstead people will sell.—New York Sun.

THE GENTLEMEN FROM CHINA.

When Will They Arrive?
From the St. Louis Republican.

A week or two since an apparently well authenticated report obtained wide circulation in this city, to the effect that telegrams had been received from Chicago by certain parties here announcing the speedy arrival of five thousand Chinese laborers from California, via the Union Pacific road, and inquiring the cost of transportation for them to the lower Mississippi. These five thousand rumor soon swelled to twenty thousand, and it was said that one of our largest New Orleans steamers actually contracted to carry five hundred Celestial emigrants from Cairo to their new homes in the South. Inquiry at the office of the Chinese Emigration and Alton railroad settled the fact that a telegram in regard to the matter was really received, but it is quite certain that up to the present time not a single coolie has shown his pigtail in the streets of St. Louis, nor can it be clearly ascertained where and for what the report originated.

The rumor, if it canard it was—had some system about it, and apparently found ready believers down the river; for within a few days past several prominent merchants have received orders for these laborers and requests that contracts for one hundred or more of these "Celestial" be offered him very soon.

The Chinese Emigration Society of St. Louis, which society, as it seems, has had agents traversing the South in its interests and representing that any number of coolies could be had here on application. The parties thus applied to have endeavored to find the headquarters of "The Chinese Emigration Society," but thus far have failed utterly in discovering track or trace of its existence. They have, however, written to California on the subject, and we may rest assured that, if John Chinaman is anxious for employment in the Mississippi Valley, the opportunity will be offered him very soon.

There is evidently a strong desire in the Southern States—particularly those bordering on the river—to secure this class of labor, and from the steps now being taken, it will probably come "in quantities to suit" before the summer is over.

WYOMING.

Discoveries of Gold, Silver, and Coal Oil.

The Laramie Sentinel is enthusiastic on the subject of the mining prospects in that region. It seems to think it is now an established fact that the mines near there are among the richest which have been found on this continent. Not less than 40 or 50 miles in length on the various gulches in the mountains opposite have been prospecting and found, generally averaging from 10 to 25 cents to the pan. There are hundreds of miles of gulches, embracing the head waters of the Big and Little Laramie rivers, Cooper creek, Rock creek, and their innumerable tributaries, in all of which gold is found in paying quantities.

Those who for the past few months have been prospecting in this region, and have tried to guard so jealously against the secret of their success, are now satisfied that there is room and gold for all who choose to come and work. These mines are all within a day's ride, by stage, from the city of Cheyenne. Some of the men who are the easiest to work of any which have been found in the country. There is not generally more than two feet of stripping, and from four to six feet of pay dirt. On the bed-rock the yield is generally a dollar or more to the pan.

Among the sources of mineral wealth which seem to store in the mines immediately adjacent to that city are cinnabar and quicksilver. Those who are mining and prospecting west of there report that they find quicksilver in every painful of dirt they prospect, and most of the gold is coated with quicksilver. Besides, one of the miners thinks is cinnabar or sulphure of mercury, is found in great abundance. One gentleman from there took some of the mineral and heated it in a close retort, and thus obtained quite an amount of quicksilver.

There has been lately discovered in the valley between Laramie and the mountains, unmistakable evidences of the existence of coal oil. A gentleman found in no less than half a dozen different localities in considerable quantities on the surface of the rocks, and in the crevices of the lakes, which abound in this vicinity, and bubbling up in the springs at the foot of the mountains.

How the Wires are Being Pulled in Washington—Hancock Steps Rising.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Gazette.

WASHINGTON, July 1, 1869.

The intention to bring forward General Hancock as a candidate for the nomination for Governor of Pennsylvania, in the Democratic Convention of that State, has given rise to much discussion here concerning the next Presidency. It is understood that General Grant desires a re-election. Buttwell's friends are scheming with a view to securing the Republican nomination for him, and it is said that Buttwell and Delano are acting in concert in the matter, and making their appointments accordingly. With an army of officials, subservient to their wishes, they can undoubtedly wield a vast influence. Chief Justice Chase has been accused of intriguing, during his recent visit South, to secure a nomination for the Presidency, but he has denied the charge. There is a strong feeling among Democratic politicians here in favor of the nomination of General Hancock. His election as Governor of Pennsylvania, if he could be elected, is considered certain, and it is believed that at the end of his gubernatorial term he would be installed in the White House by an overwhelming majority over any man the Radicals can bring out. His New Orleans record proves him to be a statesman in the eyes of a soldier, and his Democratic platform could be desired by his well-known letter to Governor Pease of Texas. One thing is certain: if one may judge from the feeling here, there will be no more conventions held in New York city, and a few New York politicians will not be suffered to ruin the prospects of the Democracy as they did in 68. The New York World is also denounced here as unworthy of the confidence of the party.

Fisk's Operations.

James Fisk, Jr., recently tried to engage Patti for a season at his Opera House, but her terms were enormous and he could not listen to them. She asked for the hundred nights two hundred thousand dollars in gold, one-half of the whole sum to be deposited for her in France before sailing, and the other half to be paid night by night, two hours before each performance. She also required that she should be allowed to choose all the other artists to be engaged to sing with her.

Jenny Lind had one hundred thousand dollars for ninety-seven nights; but Patti asks twice as much. No wonder the audacious Fisk stood aghast.

Admiral James Fiske is emulating Boris in reading his classics, so says the *Eco d'Italia*. He telegraphed to a cantatrice, who wanted about a million, "non possumus." (We can't do it.)

A youngster of New York tried to elope the other day, but fortunately he selected as officiating clergyman a friend of the young lady's family, and there wasn't any wedding.

A New York reporter was so overcome when he read his report of the suffering on the Cuban excursion that he sold his revolver and resolved never to go again.

A WILD MAN.

A Hideous Monster on His Travels in New York.

A correspondent of a Hornsville paper tells the following curious story:

For the very strange story I am about to relate I scarcely expect, nor do I so believe. Indeed, were it not that I have seen reliable men and women in the county of Steuben, are ready and willing to vouch for its truthfulness, I would never ask you to put it in print. The facts are as follows:

During the four weeks last past a wild man has been prowling around the woods in the town of Woodhull and Troupsburgh, in the southern part of the county, coming frequently into the highways and cleared fields, to the intense terror of women and children; and even strong men.

So great is the excitement in some parts of the town, that school children have been broken up—parents not daring to send their little ones along the public highways to the schoolhouses. At first the whole thing was considered by most people as a hoax, intended merely to frighten old women and children; but as many of the towns mentioned, that schools have been broken up—parents not daring to send their little ones along the public highways to the schoolhouses. At first the whole thing was considered by most people as a hoax, intended merely to frighten old women and children; but as many of the towns mentioned, that schools have been broken up—parents not daring to send their little ones along the public highways to the schoolhouses.

Accordingly, on the 13th inst., a party of 200 men, armed at the residences of Mr. S. G. Brown and proceeded to search the woods in that immediate locality. Under the leadership of Captain J. C. Buchanan and the writer of this article, crowds searched the woods for hours, but with no success, further than the finding of a deer toward the woods. I did not fire, because, on second thought, I doubted my right to take the life of any human being, however wild, until he had at least violated some law.

So far I have related facts, which will be vouched for by at least 100 persons. I will now give you a perfect description of this wild man, or animal, or "What is it," as he appeared to me. He was bareheaded, bareheaded and wore no clothing except a pair of soldiers' pants; his hair, which was black sprinkled with gray, was from two to three feet long, frizzly and matted, hanging over his neck, face, shoulders and down his back. He was barefooted, his feet were black and he had a pair of soldiers' pants; his hair, which was black sprinkled with gray, was from two to three feet long, frizzly and matted, hanging over his neck, face, shoulders and down his back. He was barefooted, his feet were black and he had a pair of soldiers' pants; his hair, which was black sprinkled with gray, was from two to three feet long, frizzly and matted, hanging over his neck, face, shoulders and down his back.

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